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Santa Claus is good to South Dakota retailers

As this issue of the Labor Bulletin goes to print, another Christmas season has come and gone, and it is time to reflect on all of those great old holiday traditions that were practiced once again this year. Chestnuts were roasted on an open fire, stockings were hung and filled, eggnog was drank, Christmas carols were sung, and people "shopped 'til they dropped."

For retailers everywhere, the holiday season is big business. According to the U.S. Bureau of the Census (as reported by the Business Research Bureau of the University of South Dakota), about 25 percent of the annual sales in general merchandise, apparel and accessory stores and furniture stores usually occurs within November and December.

Retailers practice a full gamut of tactics to attract Christmas shoppers early and keep them shopping up until Christmas. Special Christmas sales are held beginning Thanksgiving weekend and continue up to Christmas. The half-price clearance sales that were often customary for after Christmas are now held by some businesses before Christmas actually arrives, to entice shoppers who may already have finished their shopping into buying still more.

Retailers offer extended hours, gift-wrapping services, drawings for prizes, free refreshments such as hot apple cider and cookies, open houses and special discounts for "preferred customers" to boost holiday sales. Another recent trend in retailers' Christmas sales gimmicks is making a specialty item or toy (a stuffed teddy bear or doll, for example) available at a discount price if purchases meet or exceed a preset dollar amount. Another common holiday strategy among retailers is hiring a Santa Claus for children to visit, or hiring people to dress up like elves or snowmen and pass candy out to shoppers.

Many retailers put special emphasis on certain other customer services during the Christmas season, such as lay-away services and acceptance of credit cards. In some cases, retailers work collaboratively for city-wide sales promotions during the holiday shopping season. For instance, retail employers in some cities offer "bonus bucks" which are good for discounts at participating merchants. It has also become a common practice to have special theme sales events, when retailers throughout a city offer sales on a certain night or weekend.

To accommodate the heavier holiday shopping traffic, retailers hire additional workers, boosting employment levels as well. Employment levels in certain sectors of South Dakota's retail trade industry are especially affected by Christmas shopping. Those in which employment is most impacted are hardware stores, nurseries, department stores, grocery stores, miscellaneous food stores (such as cheese stores), clothing stores, drug stores, jewelry stores, hobby and toy stores, and florists.

Christmas shopping's effect on employment generally starts to take hold in October, as employers hire additional workers in anticipation of increasing sales. Employment levels then climb to a December peak before falling again in January. Since 1980, the October to December increase in employment in these selected sectors of South Dakota's retail trade industry has averaged 5.6 percent. The biggest October to December employment increase was in 1983. Employment in these selected retail industries started the 1983 Christmas shopping season at 15,243 and increased 6.6 percent by December, to a level

INSIDE...

Labor Market	
In November	3
South Dakota	
Nonfarm Employment ..	6
Sioux Falls	
Nonfarm Employment ..	7
Rapid City	
Nonfarm Employment ..	8
Hours and Earnings of	
Production Workers	9

December employment peak especially high in '84

of 16,255. With the effects of the 1982 recession being felt by the retail trade industry well into 1983, the October through December boost created by Christmas shopping was bigger than usual.

According to a recent article appearing in the South Dakota Data Center Newsletter, which included estimates of sales figures by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1983 brought a profitable holiday shopping season for retailers nationwide. According to the article, many retailers reported that 1983 brought the best over-the-year gains in sales they had witnessed for several years.

Looking at employment levels for the month of December in those retail trade businesses which are especially impacted by Christmas shopping, the largest December-to-December increase in South Dakota employment actually occurred one year later--between 1983 and 1984. This could be because South Dakota's recovery from the 1982 recession was slower than was the nation's.

Last year, employment in these retail trade sectors in South Dakota noted an increase of 5.4 percent over the holiday shopping season. In October, employment was 16,801 and by December had grown to 17,700. The table below shows the October through January employment levels in these selected retail sectors for the 1987-1988 holiday season.

South Dakota Employment in Selected Retail Trade Sectors

	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1987	Dec. 1987	Jan. 1988
Hardware	702	710	740	685
Nurseries, lawn & garden	190	169	186	105
Department	5,036	5,290	5,423	5,149
Grocery	6,987	7,054	7,159	6,795
Miscellaneous food	60	56	54	78
Mens & boys clothing	277	299	328	285
Womens ready-to-wear	1,009	1,044	1,052	998
Family clothing	377	383	418	381
Drug	1,317	1,345	1,403	1,347
Jewelry	374	386	408	393
Hobby & toy	109	138	148	117
Florists	363	369	381	392
Totals	16,801	17,243	17,700	16,725

SOURCE: South Dakota Employment and Wages Covered by Unemployment Insurance, South Dakota Department of Labor.

The Christmas season gives selected sectors of South Dakota's retail trade industry a shot in the arm each year, but those sectors have noted only limited overall growth in the state. From 1980 to 1987, annual average employment in those sectors increased just 3.8 percent. That averages to an annual growth rate of less than one percent. Employment in all of the retail trade industry increased 6.6 percent over that time period.

Annual employment growth best in recent years

Since 1984, though, annual growth in these selected sectors has been better than it was in the early years of the decade. While employment in these sectors noted declines during the recessionary years from 1980 to 1983, increases have been noted each year since 1984. Just as the largest December-to-December employment growth in these sectors was noted between 1983 and 1984, so was the biggest increase in annual average employment. Employment in these sectors increased 4.7 percent from 1983 to 1984. Employment noted a slight increase of 1.3 percent from 1984 to 1985, then remained relatively stable from 1985 to 1986. But 1987 brought these sectors the second highest annual increase noted since 1980, with employment increasing 3.5 percent to a level of 16,494. Only time will tell what kind of a holiday season Santa brought South Dakota retailers this year.

South Dakota's Labor Market in November

In November 1988, nonfarm wage and salary employment in South Dakota was 261,100. This is an increase of 3,600 jobs (or 1.4 percent) from year-ago employment levels.

All industry groups showed employment growth or remained the same from year-ago levels.

The services industry posted a 1,400 job increase from year-ago levels and led all industries in job growth. The health sector comprised approximately half of the job increase in this industry. The remaining sectors posting growth over year-ago levels were: hotels; business and social; amusement/recreation; and educational services.

The wholesale and retail trade industry added the second largest number of jobs from November 1987 to November 1988, with employment up 1,000. Nine hundred of the job growth in trade was found in the retail division. The sectors of food stores, automotive dealers, eating and drinking establishments, and miscellaneous retail stores accounted for the majority of this job increase.

The finance, insurance and real estate industry added 500 jobs from year-ago levels. Four hundred of this increase was found in the sector of credit agencies other than banks. The increasing use of credit instead of cash to make purchases has caused the hiring of additional personnel to accommodate the added workload for firms in the business of granting credit.

The transportation and public utilities industry added 400 jobs over year-ago employment levels. This was distributed equally between the communication and transportation divisions. The communication sector is continuing its slow climb back to employment levels which were recorded prior to the centralization and deregulation of this industry. The job growth in the transportation division occurred among motor freight, air transportation and transportation services.

Month-To-Month Employment Changes

Nonfarm employment in November 1988 decreased 2,100 jobs (or -0.8 percent) over the month to an employment level of 261,100. This decrease is customary for this time of year, with the state's more seasonal industries playing a big part in the decline.

The largest job decrease over the month was in construction, which lost 1,300 jobs. The amount of this decline is as seasonally expected, and this industry is following its normal pattern for this time of year.

The manufacturing industry decreased 500 jobs over the month, partially attributable to a temporary plant layoff in the durable goods sector which occurred during early November.

Employment in the remaining industry groups remained relatively stable over the month. Although the wholesale and retail trade industry posted just a 100 job increase, there was varied activity occurring among the different sectors of this industry. General merchandise stores increased their employment by 400, due to the hiring of additional personnel to accommodate holiday shoppers. The eating and drinking establishment sector is still in its seasonal downswing after the tourism season and decreased 400 jobs.

Local education in government posted a 400 job increase over the month. This increase is partially attributed to the hiring of support staff such as ticket takers and sellers and other personnel at athletic events.

The South Dakota labor force in November 1988 was 348,900 with 334,000 South Dakotans employed and 14,900 unemployed. The unemployment rate was 4.3 percent, a slight increase from the October rate of 4.2 percent.

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	November 1988 (1)				November 1987			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	122,639,000	116,314,000	6,325,000	5.2 (3)	120,611,000	113,809,000	6,802,000	5.6 (3)
South Dakota	348,900	334,000	14,900	4.3	358,500	340,300	18,200	5.1
Sioux Falls MSA	70,796	67,715	3,081	4.4	74,619	69,916	4,703	6.3
Rapid City MSA	38,206	36,403	1,803	4.7	39,471	37,762	1,709	4.3
Aurora	1,433	1,389	44	3.1	1,357	1,343	14	1.0
Beadle	9,305	9,008	297	3.2	9,413	9,050	363	3.9
Bennett	1,389	1,330	59	4.2	1,397	1,363	34	2.4
Bon Homme	3,466	3,299	167	4.8	3,514	3,437	77	2.2
Brookings	14,111	13,492	619	4.4	13,466	12,811	655	4.9
Brown	20,178	19,250	928	4.6	20,868	19,669	1,199	5.7
Brule	2,519	2,464	55	2.2	2,677	2,520	157	5.9
Buffalo	386	356	30	7.8	462	414	48	10.4
Butte	3,410	3,135	275	8.1	3,777	3,620	157	4.2
Campbell	1,094	1,047	47	4.3	1,101	1,075	26	2.4
Charles Mix	3,809	3,665	144	3.8	3,930	3,747	183	4.7
Clark	1,845	1,764	81	4.4	1,849	1,780	69	3.7
Clay	6,318	6,038	280	4.4	6,545	6,150	395	6.0
Codington	12,238	11,814	424	3.5	12,040	11,452	588	4.9
Corson	1,545	1,460	85	5.5	1,546	1,427	119	7.7
Custer	3,659	3,559	100	2.7	3,285	3,112	173	5.3
Davison	9,278	9,077	201	2.2	9,103	8,799	304	3.3
Day	3,361	3,211	150	4.5	3,544	3,306	238	6.7
Deuel	2,259	2,168	91	4.0	2,273	2,176	97	4.3
Dewey	1,891	1,808	83	4.4	2,088	1,939	149	7.1
Douglas	1,703	1,639	64	3.8	1,787	1,763	24	1.3
Edmunds	2,107	1,965	142	6.7	2,418	2,253	165	6.8
Fall River	3,388	3,204	184	5.4	3,735	3,574	161	4.3
Faulk	1,138	1,123	15	1.3	1,219	1,173	46	3.8
Grant	4,074	3,934	140	3.4	4,292	4,125	167	3.9
Gregory	2,403	2,325	78	3.2	2,460	2,329	131	5.3
Haakon	1,173	1,122	51	4.3	1,310	1,278	32	2.4
Hamlin	2,288	2,169	119	5.2	2,509	2,374	135	5.4
Hand	1,947	1,909	38	2.0	2,072	2,046	26	1.3
Hanson	1,208	1,130	78	6.5	1,490	1,430	60	4.0
Harding	772	768	4	0.5	800	748	52	6.5
Hughes	8,904	8,694	210	2.4	8,973	8,677	296	3.3
Hutchinson	4,188	4,021	167	4.0	4,264	4,105	159	3.7
Hyde	849	841	8	0.9	916	900	16	1.7
Jackson	1,685	1,475	210	12.5	1,574	1,431	143	9.1

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	November 1988 (1)				November 1987			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,094	1,045	49	4.5	1,182	1,166	16	1.4
Jones	687	651	36	5.2	647	629	18	2.8
Kingsbury	2,583	2,479	104	4.0	3,094	2,973	121	3.9
Lake	5,508	5,260	248	4.5	5,484	5,137	347	6.3
Lawrence	10,657	10,074	583	5.5	10,322	9,734	588	5.7
Lincoln	7,436	7,173	263	3.5	7,656	7,138	518	6.8
Lyman	1,631	1,589	42	2.6	1,489	1,390	99	6.6
McCook	2,829	2,689	140	4.9	3,067	2,825	242	7.9
McPherson	1,473	1,373	100	6.8	1,715	1,646	69	4.0
Marshall	2,254	2,176	78	3.5	2,296	2,209	87	3.8
Meade	9,298	8,872	426	4.6	9,009	8,679	330	3.7
Mellette	804	760	44	5.5	1,085	1,010	75	6.9
Miner	1,566	1,488	78	5.0	1,382	1,291	91	6.6
Minnchaha	70,796	67,715	3,081	4.4	74,619	69,916	4,703	6.3
Moody	3,346	3,166	180	5.4	3,241	3,124	117	3.6
Pennington	38,206	36,403	1,803	4.7	39,471	37,762	1,709	4.3
Perkins	2,342	2,259	83	3.5	2,368	2,304	64	2.7
Potter	1,438	1,343	95	6.6	1,554	1,449	105	6.8
Roberts	4,673	4,470	203	4.3	4,625	4,357	268	5.8
Sanborn	1,115	1,071	44	3.9	1,199	1,112	87	7.3
Shannon	2,508	2,269	239	9.5	2,488	2,287	201	8.1
Spink	3,563	3,495	68	1.9	3,858	3,727	131	3.4
Stanley	1,579	1,530	49	3.1	1,640	1,569	71	4.3
Sully	769	756	13	1.7	821	807	14	1.7
Todd	2,768	2,609	159	5.7	2,695	2,498	197	7.3
Tripp	3,265	3,125	140	4.3	3,197	3,074	123	3.8
Turner	4,052	3,897	155	3.8	4,122	3,886	236	5.7
Union	5,169	4,902	267	5.2	5,110	4,812	298	5.8
Walworth	2,968	2,779	189	6.4	3,116	2,965	151	4.8
Yankton	10,253	10,031	222	2.2	10,740	10,315	425	4.0
Ziebach	960	930	30	3.1	1,139	1,105	34	3.0

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

(2) Labor force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

(3) The seasonally-adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 5.4 and 5.9. The data in this table are not seasonally-adjusted.

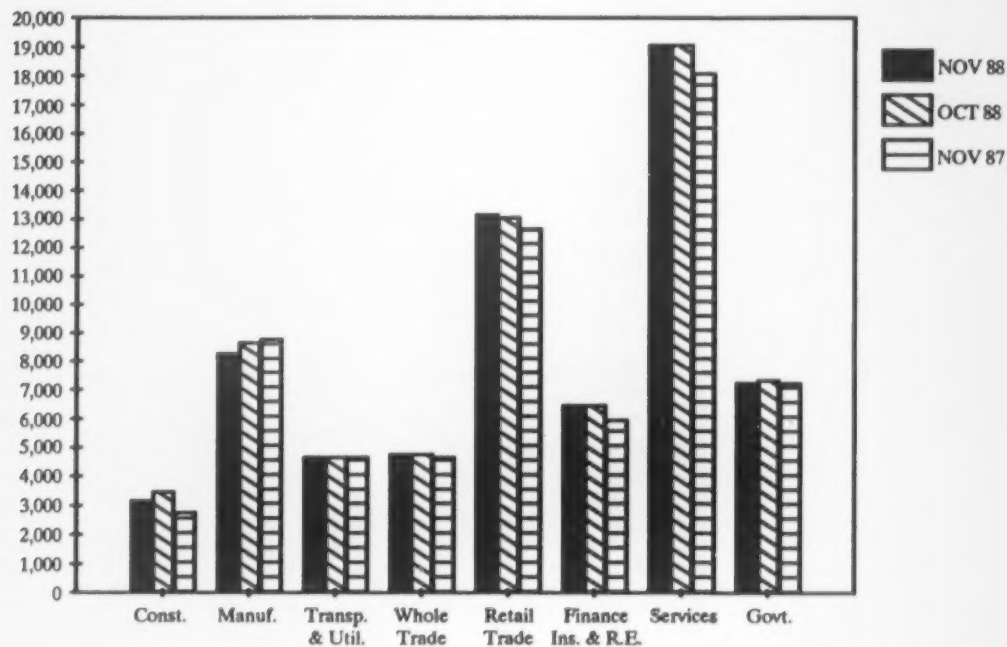
SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**South Dakota
Nonfarm Wage &
Salary
Employment
(Jobs by Industry)**

	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1987	Percent Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL	261,100	263,200	257,500	-8	1.4
TOTAL PRIVATE	201,300	203,500	197,900	-1.1	1.7
MINING	2,500	2,600	2,500	-3.8	.0
CONSTRUCTION	10,400	11,700	10,200	-11.1	2.0
MANUFACTURING	30,100	30,600	30,100	-1.6	.0
Durable Goods	16,400	16,800	16,600	-2.4	-1.2
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	10,000	10,300	10,300	-2.9	-2.9
Nondurable Goods	13,700	13,800	13,500	-.7	1.5
Food & Kindred Products	8,000	8,100	7,900	-1.2	1.3
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2,700	2,700	2,800	.0	-3.6
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	12,800	12,900	12,400	-.8	3.2
Transportation	7,600	7,700	7,400	-1.3	2.7
Communication	3,000	3,000	2,800	.0	7.1
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2,300	2,200	2,300	4.5	.0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	68,200	68,100	67,200	.1	1.5
Wholesale Trade	16,600	16,600	16,500	.0	.6
Durable Goods	7,400	7,400	7,400	.0	.0
Nondurable Goods	9,200	9,200	9,200	.0	.0
Retail Trade	51,600	51,400	50,700	.4	1.8
General Merchandise, Apparel & Accessory Stores	8,800	8,400	8,900	4.8	-1.1
Food Stores	8,300	8,200	8,000	1.2	3.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	14,700	14,600	14,200	.7	3.5
Finance	9,300	9,300	8,800	.0	5.7
Banking	4,500	4,500	4,500	.0	.0
Credit Agencies, other than Banks	4,400	4,300	4,000	2.3	10.0
Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers	3,400	3,400	3,400	.0	.0
SERVICES	62,600	63,100	61,200	-.8	2.3
Hotels, Amusement, Personal & Business	16,500	17,100	16,300	-3.5	1.2
Personal and Business	8,200	8,000	8,100	2.5	1.2
Medical and Health Services	24,200	24,200	23,600	.0	2.5
Hospitals	10,900	10,900	10,600	.0	2.8
Health Services, other than Hospitals	13,300	13,300	12,900	.0	3.1
Educational Services	5,100	5,100	4,600	.0	10.9
Social Services	4,500	4,500	4,300	.0	4.7
Membership Organizations	8,900	8,900	9,000	.0	-1.1
GOVERNMENT	59,800	59,700	59,600	.2	.3
Federal	10,700	10,700	10,800	.0	-.9
State	16,400	16,400	16,100	.0	1.9
State Education	7,900	7,800	7,800	1.3	1.3
Local	32,800	32,500	32,700	.9	.3
Local Education	19,500	19,100	19,400	2.1	.5

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**Sioux Falls MSA
Nonfarm Wage
and Salary
Employment
(Jobs by Industry)**

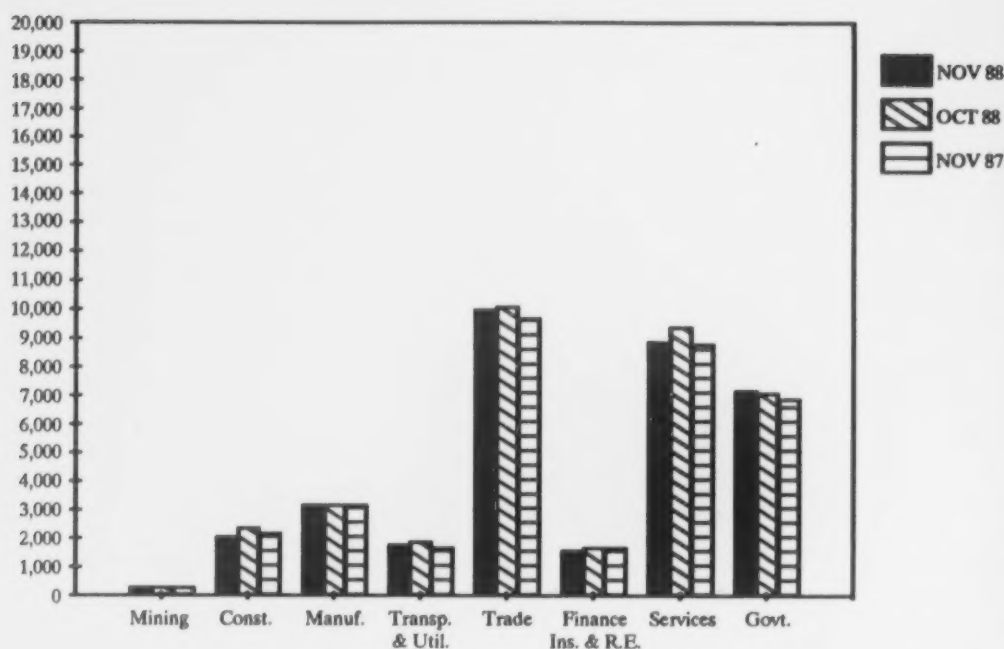


	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1987	Percent Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL.....	67,200	67,800	65,300	-9	2.9
*MINING	--	--	--	--	--
CONSTRUCTION	3,200	3,500	2,800	-8.6	14.3
MANUFACTURING	8,300	8,700	8,800	-4.6	-5.7
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	4,700	4,700	4,700	.0	.0
TRADE	18,000	17,900	17,400	.6	3.4
Wholesale Trade	4,800	4,800	4,700	.0	2.1
Retail Trade.....	13,200	13,100	12,700	.8	3.9
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	6,500	6,500	6,000	.0	8.3
SERVICES	19,100	19,100	18,100	.0	5.5
GOVERNMENT	7,300	7,400	7,300	-1.4	.0

*Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**Rapid City MSA
Nonfarm Wage
and Salary
Employment
(Jobs by Industry)**



	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1987	Percent Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL.....	35,000	36,000	34,400	-2.8	1.7
MINING	300	300	300	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	2,100	2,400	2,200	-12.5	-4.5
MANUFACTURING	3,200	3,200	3,200	.0	.0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,800	1,900	1,700	-5.3	5.9
TRADE	10,000	10,100	9,700	-1.0	3.1
Wholesale Trade	2,000	2,000	1,900	.0	5.3
Retail Trade.....	7,900	8,000	7,800	-1.3	1.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE.....	1,600	1,700	1,700	-5.9	-5.9
SERVICES.....	8,900	9,400	8,800	-5.3	1.1
GOVERNMENT	7,200	7,100	6,900	1.4	4.3

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: The figures on pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota non-agricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in South Dakota

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1987	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1987
Total Private.....	166,400	168,400	163,200	33.5	34.4	33.9
Mining.....	2,100	2,100	2,100	41.5	42.1	42.0
Construction.....	8,700	9,800	7,500	39.7	42.2	39.2
Manufacturing.....	22,700	23,200	23,400	41.4	41.5	42.1
Transportation & Public Utilities.....	10,700	10,800	10,300	38.9	39.3	38.9
Wholesale & Retail Trade.....	59,700	59,700	59,000	30.7	31.8	31.5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate.....	10,700	10,600	10,200	35.4	37.0	37.2
Services.....	51,900	52,300	50,700	30.3	31.1	30.0

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1987	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1987
Total Private.....	\$245.56	\$255.59	\$248.49	\$7.33	\$7.43	\$7.33
Mining.....	507.96	511.52	522.48	12.24	12.15	12.44
Construction.....	384.69	410.61	382.59	9.69	9.73	9.76
Manufacturing.....	337.00	338.23	334.70	8.14	8.15	7.95
Transportation & Public Utilities.....	400.28	405.97	394.84	10.29	10.33	10.15
Wholesale & Retail Trade.....	189.42	196.84	200.66	6.17	6.19	6.37
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate.....	253.82	278.24	274.54	7.17	7.52	7.38
Services.....	201.50	212.10	197.70	6.65	6.82	6.59

Hours and Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers in MSAs

	Number of Manufacturing Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1987	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1987
Sioux Falls MSA.....	6,200	6,600	6,800	45.2	44.6	45.1
Rapid City MSA.....	2,500	2,400	2,500	39.5	40.5	41.7

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1987	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1987
Sioux Falls MSA.....	\$381.04	\$370.63	\$354.49	\$8.43	\$8.31	\$7.86
Rapid City MSA.....	303.76	324.00	319.42	7.69	8.00	7.66

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers in manufacturing and mining, construction workers in construction, and non-supervisory employees in private service-producing industries. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The earnings figures are "gross" figures. They may be higher than employer wage rates, since they reflect premium pay for shift differentials and overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

**Characteristics of
the Insured
Unemployed¹**

	NUMBER		
	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1987
Sex, Total	2,009	1,392	2,456
Male.....	1,055	688	1,708
Female.....	954	704	748
Race, Total	2,009	1,392	2,456
White.....	1,809	1,244	2,236
Nonwhite.....	200	148	220
Age, Total	2,009	1,392	2,456
Under 45	1,493	1,018	1,710
Over 45.....	516	374	746
² Industry, Total	2,009	1,392	2,456
Mining.....	27	15	29
Construction.....	277	89	371
Manufacturing.....	660	308	1,070
Transportation & Public Utilities.....	160	188	71
Trade.....	331	313	381
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate.....	81	58	62
Services.....	341	327	347
Government.....	132	94	125
² Occupation, Total	2,009	1,392	2,456
Professional & Managerial.....	281	263	287
Clerical and Sales	374	375	332
Service.....	205	173	257
Processing.....	56	42	699
Machine Trade.....	80	60	85
Benchwork.....	414	161	121
Structural Work	377	175	489
Other	222	143	186
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	2,009	1,392	2,456
1-2 Weeks	438	382	1,054
3-4 Weeks	413	156	229
5-14 Weeks	723	524	653
15 Weeks & Over	435	330	520

¹The insured unemployed are those persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

²Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

**Selected Labor
Department
Activities**

				Percent Change From	
	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1987	Last Month	Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims	2,804	1,351	2,243	107.5	25.0
B. Weeks Compensated.....	8,704	5,230	7,975	66.4	9.1
C. Amount of Benefit Payments	\$601,356	\$450,384	\$534,988	33.5	12.4
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal	\$44,013,600	\$43,845,800	\$43,751,500	.4	.6

JOB SERVICE

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals)	4,980	5,757	5,401	-13.5	-7.8
F. Nonfarm Placements	3,209	4,525	3,498	-29.1	-8.3
G. Nonfarm Job Openings	3,708	5,279	4,347	-29.8	-14.7

Nov. 1988

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings	\$84,967
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AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (ADC) RECIPIENTS

Nov. 1988

	<u>People</u>	<u>Savings in Dollars</u>
I. Employed	73	\$16,936
J. Partial Employment	34	\$2,686

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program, the state Job Service system, and the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their registrations for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service

I. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

J. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

South Dakota

Labor Bulletin

Labor Market Information Center
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Selected National Economic Indicators

	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1987	Percent Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
Consumer Price Index ¹	120.3	120.2	115.4	0.1	4.2
Industrial Production Index ²	139.9	139.3	133.2	0.4	5.0
Retail Trade Sales ³	138,052	136,532	127,324	1.1	8.4
Privately Owned Housing Starts ⁴	1,563	1,542	1,661	1.4	-5.9
Prime Interest Rate ⁵	10.05	10.00	8.78	0.05	1.27

¹U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1982-84 = 100.

²Federal Reserve Board. Includes manufacturing, mining and utilities. 1977 = 100.
Seasonally adjusted.

³Bureau of the Census. Adjusted for seasonal, holiday and trading day differences.
In millions of dollars.

⁴Bureau of the Census. Includes new, privately owned housing units started.
Seasonally adjusted annual rates. In thousands of units.

⁵Federal Reserve Board. Annual rates.

